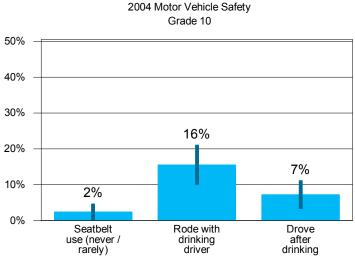
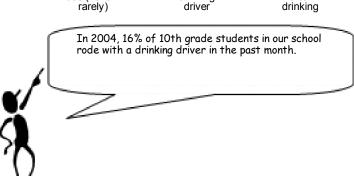
Unintentional Injury for Meadowdale High School (Edmonds School District)

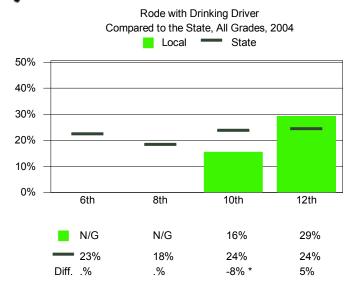
Year: 2004 Grade: 10 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

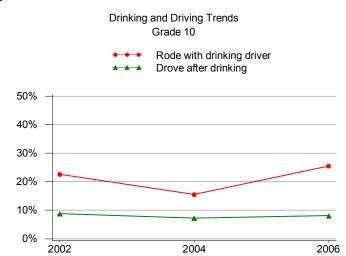
Highlights

- Unintentional injury is the leading cause of death among youth.
- Unintentional injuries are caused by behaviors such as not wearing a seatbelt, riding a bike or motorcycle without a helmet, drinking and driving, riding with a drunk driver and not wearing a life jacket.
- Motor vehicle crashes are the most common type of injury death among youth.









Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Rode with drinking driver	23% ± 7%	16% ± 6%	26% ± 7%	23% ± 7%	22% ± 5
	(159)	(167)	(149) *	(159)	(297)
Drove after drinking	9% ± 4%	7% ± 4%	8% ± 4%	4% ± 3%	8% ± 3°
	(159)	(166)	(148)	(158)	(294)

From 2002 to 2004, there has been no change in riding with a drinking driver among 10th grade students in our school



For More Information

Most unintentional injuries are not accidents because they can be prevented. Alcohol and other substances impair one's judgment and may contribute to the likelihood of many injuries and even death. For more information and resources, visit the Washington State Injury and Violence Prevention Website at: http://www.doh.wa.gov/hsqa/emstrauma/injury/

^{*} indicates a significant change (Wald X², p<.05)

^{**} Prevalence is displayed as the estimated percentage ± 95% confidence interval, with the number of respondents to this question in parentheses.

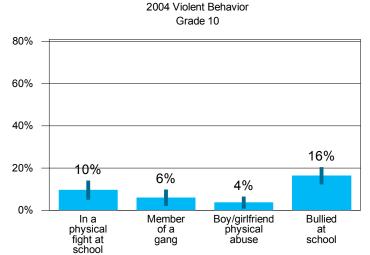
Missing Codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students or schools; N/P = location did not participate in the survey this year; N/G = grade not available; N/S = question was not surveyed this year; N/A = question was not asked of this grade; NB/G = this gender was not at this location

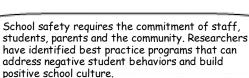
Violent Behaviors for Meadowdale High School (Edmonds School District)

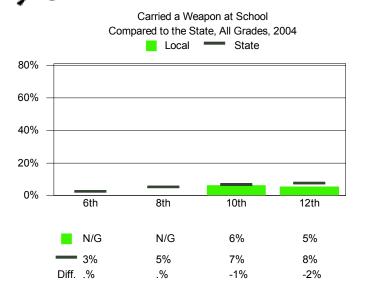
Year: 2004 Grade: 10 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

Highlights

- The federal Gun Free Schools Act requires the expulsion of students who bring firearms to school (SED. 4141) and Washington Law requires a one year expulsion for possession of firearms or dangerous weapons on school campuses. (RCW 28A.600.420 / RCW 9.41.280)
- Schools in Washington are required to have a comprehensive school safety plan that includes prevention, intervention, all-hazards/crisis response and post crisis recovery. (RCW 28A.320.125)







	Violence and	Academic Failure Trends Grade 10	
	* * * * * * * *	In a physical fight at school Academic failure Carried a weapon at school	
80% -		<u> </u>	
60% -			
40% -			
20% -			
0% -	2002	2004	2006

Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	201
In a physical fight at school	8% ± 4% (160)	10% ± 5% (167)	10% ± 5% (147)	8% ± 4% (158)	8% ± (148
Academic failure	50% ± 8% (169)	44% ± 8% (151)	46% ± 8% (157)	49% ± 8% (152)	47% ± (158
Carried a weapon at school	7% ± 3% (334)	6% ± 3% (320)	9% ± 3% (307)	9% ± 3% (314)	5% ± (306

Schools must have in place effective referral systems that encourage students to report threats if they hope to prevent violent incidents.



Supportive learning environments are essential for student academic achievement. Students need safe, nurturing, healthy, and civil schools in order to be successful.

For More Information about school safety, visit the OSPI-sponsored Safety Center Website at: http://www.K12.wa.us/safetycenter/

 $^{^{\}star}$ indicates a significant change (Wald $X^2,\,p{<}.05)$

^{**} Prevalence is displayed as the estimated percentage ± 95% confidence interval, with the number of respondents to this question in parentheses.

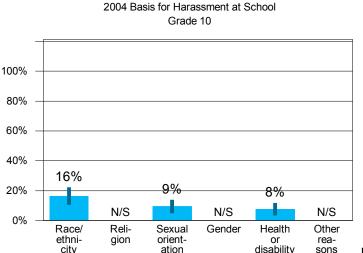
Missing Codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students or schools; N/P = location did not participate in the survey this year; N/G = grade not available; N/S = question was not surveyed this year; N/A = question was not asked of this grade; NB/G = this gender was not at this location Report generated at www.AskHYS.net

Harassment, Intimidation, and Bullying for Meadowdale High School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2004 Grade: 10 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

Highlights

- Washington State Law (RCW 28A.300.285) requires all school districts to adopt a policy that prohibits harassment, intimidation, and bullying (HIB).
- The legislation also requires the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to publish a model policy at the following website: http://www.k12.wa.us/Safetycenter/LawEnforcement/Student Discipline.aspx

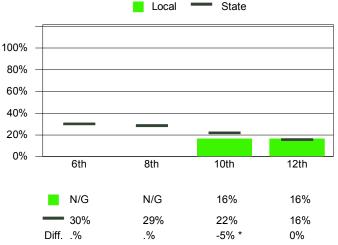


Bullying is defined as a student, or group of students, saying or doing nasty or unpleasant things to another student. It is also bullying when a student is teased repeatedly in a way he or she doesn't like.

Bullying and Academic Failure Trends Grade 10 Bullied in past month Academic failure Feel safe at school 100% 80% 60% 20% 2002 2004 2004

Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	20
Bullied in past month	20% ± 4%	16% ± 4%	22% ± 5%	25% ± 5%	24%
	(333)	(316)	(304)	(306)	(29
Academic failure	50% ± 8%	44% ± 8%	46% ± 8%	49% ± 8%	47%
	(169)	(151)	(157)	(152)	(1
Feel safe at school	85% ± 4%	83% ± 4%	81% ± 4%	87% ± 4%	86%
	(335)	(318)	(308)	(314) *	(3





Researchers have identified best practice support programs that, when implemented with fidelity in schools and classrooms, can address school harassment & bullying and build positive school cultures.



Supportive learning environments are essential for student academic achievement. Students need safe, nurturing, healthy, and civil schools in order to be successful.

For More Information visit the OSPI-sponsored Safety Center Website at: http://www.K12.wa.us/safetycenter/

 $^{^{\}star}$ indicates a significant change (Wald $X^2,\,p{<}.05)$

^{**} Prevalence is displayed as the estimated percentage ± 95% confidence interval, with the number of respondents to this question in parentheses.

Missing Codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students or schools; N/P = location did not participate in the survey this year; N/G = grade not available; N/S = question was not surveyed this year; N/A = question was not asked of this grade; NB/G = this gender was not at this location Report generated at www.AskHYS.net

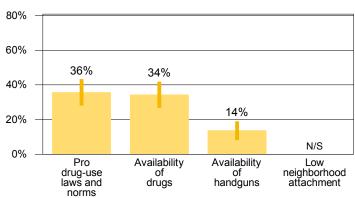
Community Risk Factors for Meadowdale High School (Edmonds School District)

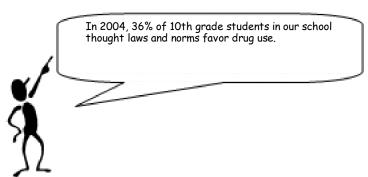
Year: 2004 Grade: 10 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

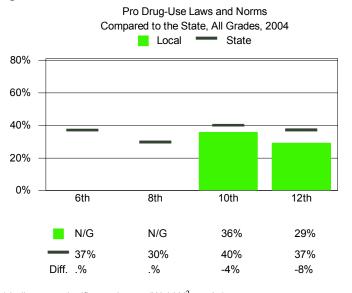
Noteworthy

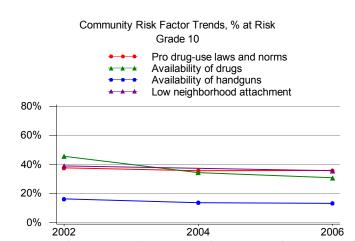
- Research shows that the risk factors measured by the Healthy Youth Survey are linked to adolescent substance use, delinquency, violence, school dropout, and other risky health behaviors.
- The more risk factors a youth is exposed to, the more likely it is that she or he will engage in problem behaviors.

2004 Community Risk Factor Scales, % at Risk Grade 10









Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	201
Pro drug-use	38% ± 7%	36% ± 8%	36% ± 8%	26% ± 7%	27% ±
laws and norms	(170)	(154)	(159)	(156) *	(15
Availability of drugs	46% ± 7%	34% ± 8%	31% ± 7%	28% ± 7%	27% ±
	(173)	(154) *	(159)	(152)	(16
Availability of handguns	16% ± 6%	14% ± 5%	13% ± 5%	12% ± 5%	14% ±
	(173)	(154)	(159)	(153)	(16
Low neighborhood attachment	39% ± 7% (174)	N/S	36% ± 8% (160)	40% ± 8% (156)	36% ±

From 2002 to 2004, there has been a decrease in the perceived availability of drugs among 10th grade students in our school



For More Information

Parents, schools, kids, and communities can work together to keep youth safe. To see how State and local partners are addressing these issues, see listings on the AskHYS homepage. For free guides on preventing alcohol and other drug use, call Washington State Alcohol/Drug Information Clearinghouse: 1-800-662-9111.

 $^{^{\}star}$ indicates a significant change (Wald $X^2,\,p{<}.05)$

^{**} Prevalence is displayed as the estimated percentage ± 95% confidence interval, with the number of respondents to this question in parentheses.

Missing Codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students or schools; N/P = location did not participate in the survey this year; N/G = grade not available; N/S = question was not surveyed this year; N/A = question was not asked of this grade; NB/G = this gender was not at this location Report generated at www.AskHYS.net

Community Protective Factors for Meadowdale High School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2004 Grade: 10 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

2004 Rewards for Prosocial Community Involvement

Noteworthy

100% 80%

60%

40%

20%

Protective

Factor

Scale

- Kids living in high-risk environments can be protected from problem behaviors by positive relationships with adults who care about their healthy development.
- Providing opportunities for involvement in positive and healthy activities help communities promote youth development.

Neighbors

proud

of me

Scale and Selected Items, % Protected Grade 10 56% 51% 50%

Neighbors

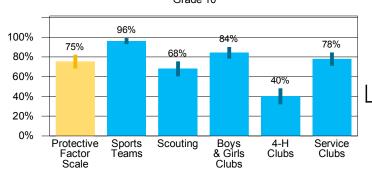
encourage

my best

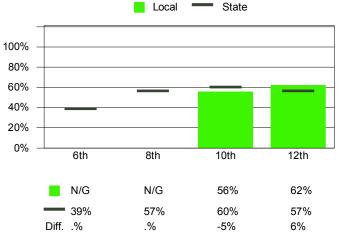
2004 Opportunities for Prosocial Community Involvement Scale and Selected Items Grade 10

Neighbors

my good

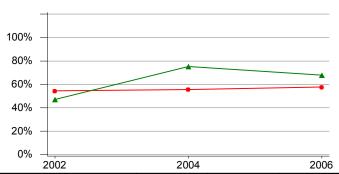






Protective Factor Trends, % Protected Grade 10

Rewards for Prosocial Community Involvement Opportunities for Prosocial Community Involvement



Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	20
Rewards for social Community Involvement	54% ± 8% (171)	56% ± 8% (153)	58% ± 8% (158)	65% ± 8% (154)	N
Opportunities for social Community Involvement	47% ± 8% (172)	75% ± 7% (150) *	68% ± 7% (158)	74% ± 7% (152)	72% (1

From 2002 to 2004, there has been an increase in community opportunities for prosocial involvement among 10th grade students in our school



For More Information

Parents, schools, kids, and communities can work together to keep youth safe. To see how State and local partners are addressing these issues, see listings on the AskHYS homepage. For free guides on preventing alcohol and other drug use, call Washington State Alcohol/Drug Information Clearinghouse: 1-800-662-9111.

 $^{^{\}star}$ indicates a significant change (Wald $X^2,\,p{<}.05)$

^{**} Prevalence is displayed as the estimated percentage ± 95% confidence interval, with the number of respondents to this question in parentheses.

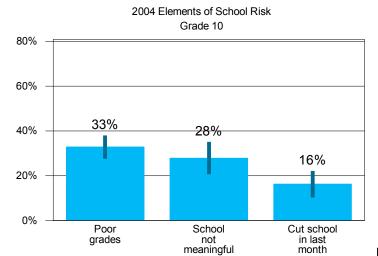
Missing Codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students or schools; N/P = location did not participate in the survey this year; N/G = grade not available; N/S = question was not surveyed this year; N/A = question was not asked of this grade; NB/G = this gender was not at this location Report generated at www.AskHYS.net

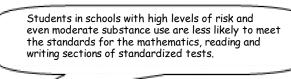
School Risk Factors for Meadowdale High School (Edmonds School District)

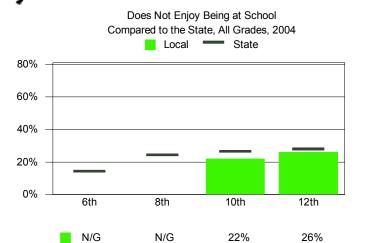
Year: 2004 Grade: 10 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

Highlights

- Research has identified a unique set of risk factors that put youth at risk for problems, such as substance use and school drop out.
- Youth who get poor grades, have friends who smoke, experience family conflict, and live in neighborhoods that are disorganized are at greater risk for negative youth behaviors.







24%

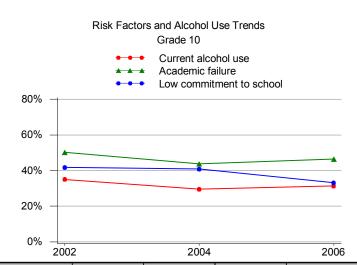
.%

27%

-5%

28%

-2%



Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	201
Current alcohol use	35% ± 5%	30% ± 5%	31% ± 5%	26% ± 5%	25% :
	(334)	(318)	(306)	(308)	(30
Academic failure	50% ± 8%	44% ± 8%	46% ± 8%	49% ± 8%	47% :
	(169)	(151)	(157)	(152)	(15
Low commitment to school	42% ± 7%	41% ± 8%	33% ± 7%	32% ± 7%	33% :
	(175)	(154)	(160)	(155)	(16

Students experiencing academic failure and lack of commitment to school are at higher risk for substance abuse, delinquency, violence, pregnancy and school drop out.



Supportive learning environments are essential for student academic achievement. Students need safe, nurturing, healthy, and civil schools in order to be successful. Researchers have identified best practice support programs that, when implemented with fidelity in schools and classrooms, can decrease risk factors and build positive school cultures.

For More Information about school risk factors, visit the website http://captus.samhsa.gov/western

14%

 $^{^{\}star}$ indicates a significant change (Wald $X^2,\,p{<}.05)$

^{**} Prevalence is displayed as the estimated percentage ± 95% confidence interval, with the number of respondents to this question in parentheses.

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School Protective Factors for Meadowdale High School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2004 Grade: 10 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

Highlights

Research has identified a unique set of protective factors that buffer youth from problems such as substance use and school drop out.

0%

2002

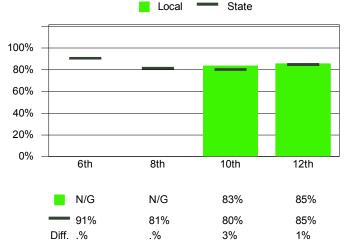
Youth who are involved in positive school activities, have well developed social skills, are attached to their families, and live in neighborhoods that invite positive participation are at less risk for negative youth behaviors.

2004 Elements of School Protection Grade 10 92% 100% 83% 80% 60% 40% 23% 20% 0% Teachers **Parents** Opportunity Chances notified to talk to hard of good teacher involved

work

Offering young people opportunities for meaningful involvement in school and recognizing them for their efforts and accomplishments will help buffer them from problem behavior.

Element of Protection - Feeling Safe at School Compared to the State, All Grades, 2004



Protection Factors and Alcohol Use Trends Grade 10 Current alcohol use Opportunities for involvement Rewards for involvement 100% 80% 60% 40% 20%

Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	201
Current alcohol use	35% ± 5%	30% ± 5%	31% ± 5%	26% ± 5%	25% :
	(334)	(318)	(306)	(308)	(30
Opportunities for school involvement	63% ± 7%	62% ± 8%	64% ± 8%	63% ± 8%	59% :
	(174)	(152)	(160)	(155)	(15
Rewards for school involvement	64% ± 7%	69% ± 7%	69% ± 7%	67% ± 7%	62% :
	(173)	(152)	(160)	(155)	(15

2006

Students in schools with low levels of protection and even moderate substance use are less likely to meet the standards for the mathematics, reading and writing sections of standardized tests.

For More Information

Supportive learning environments are essential for student academic achievement. Students need safe, nurturing, healthy, and civil schools in order to be successful. Researchers have identified best practice support programs that, when implemented with fidelity in schools and classrooms, can increase protective factors and build supportive school cultures.

For More Information about school protective factors, visit the website http://captus.samhsa.gov/western

^{*} indicates a significant change (Wald X², p<.05)

^{**} Prevalence is displayed as the estimated percentage ± 95% confidence interval, with the number of respondents to this question in parentheses. Missing Codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students or schools; N/P = location did not participate in the survey this year; N/G = grade not available; N/S = question was not surveyed this year; N/A = question was not asked of this grade; NB/G = this gender was not at this location Report generated at www.AskHYS.net

Peer-Individual Risk Factors for Meadowdale High School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2004 Grade: 10 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

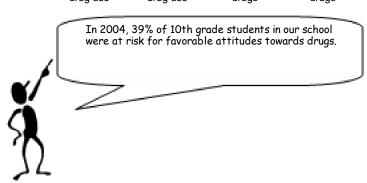
Highlights

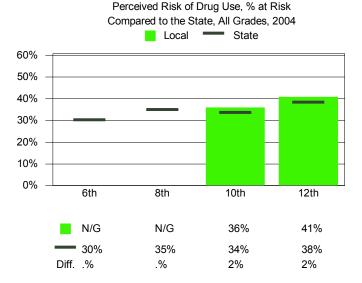
- Research shows that the risk factors measured by the Healthy Youth Survey are linked to adolescent substance use, delinquency, violence, school dropout, and other risky health behaviors.
- The attitudes kids have about drug use strongly influence the likelihood they will use drugs. Families and communities should model healthy attitudes and choices.

0%

2002

2004 Peer-Individual Risk Factor Scales, % at Risk Grade 10 60% 44% 39% 50% 36% 32% 40% 30% 20% 10% 0% Perceived Attitudes Friends Intentions risk of favor to use drugs drug use drug use druas





Peer-Individual Risk Factor Trends, % at Risk Grade 10 Perceived risk of drug use Attitudes favor drug use Friends use drugs Intentions to use drugs 40% 30% 10%

Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Perceived risk of drug use	35% ± 7% (173)	36% ± 8% (151)	37% ± 8% (154)	32% ± 8% (151)	38% ± 8 (149)
Attitudes favor drug use	39% ± 7% (173)	39% ± 8% (147)	36% ± 8% (155)	36% ± 8% (146)	36% ± 8 (148)
Friends use drugs	35% ± 7% (172)	32% ± 8% (146)	24% ± 7% (153)	31% ± 8% (146)	31% ± 8 (143)
Intentions to use drugs	45% ± 8% (172)	44% ± 8% (146)	43% ± 8% (152)	39% ± 8% (146)	43% ± 8 (146)

2004

2006

From 2002 to 2004, there has been no change in the perceived risk of drug use among 10th grade students in our school

For More Information

Parents, schools, kids, and communities can work together to keep youth safe. To see how State and local partners are addressing these issues, see listings on the AskHYS homepage. For free guides on preventing alcohol and other drug use, call Washington State Alcohol/Drug Information Clearinghouse: 1-800-662-9111.

 $^{^{\}star}$ indicates a significant change (Wald $X^2,\,p{<}.05)$

^{**} Prevalence is displayed as the estimated percentage ± 95% confidence interval, with the number of respondents to this question in parentheses.

Missing Codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students or schools; N/P = location did not participate in the survey this year; N/G = grade not available; N/S = question was not surveyed this year; N/A = question was not asked of this grade; NB/G = this gender was not at this location Report generated at www.AskHYS.net

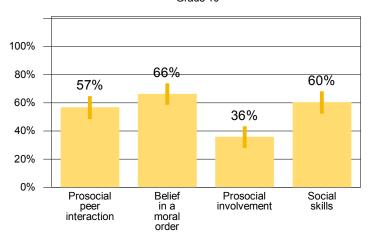
Peer-Individual Protective Factors for Meadowdale High School (Edmonds School District)

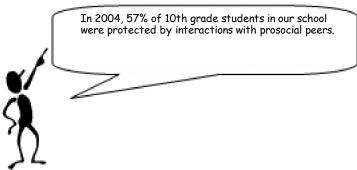
Year: 2004 Grade: 10 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

Highlights

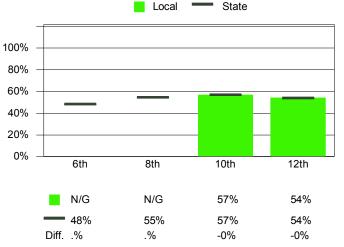
- Kids are strongly influenced by their peers. Parents need to know who their children's friends are, where they are and what they are doing.
- Kids who have the skills and opportunities to be involved in pro-social activities are less likely to engage in risky behavior.

2004 Peer-Individual Protective Factor Scales, % Protected Grade 10

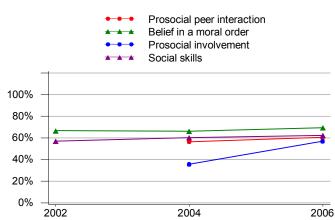








Peer-Individual Protective Factor Trends, % Protected Grade 10



Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Prosocial peer interaction	N/S	57% ± 8% (145)	61% ± 8% (152)	61% ± 8% (147)	56% ± (141
Belief in a moral order	67% ± 7% (174)	66% ± 8% (151)	69% ± 7% (160)	72% ± 7% (151)	70% ± (159
Prosocial involvement	N/S	36% ± 8% (154)	57% ± 8% (160) *	N/S	N/S
Social skills	57% ± 7% (175)	60% ± 8% (151)	62% ± 8% (159)	63% ± 8% (150)	58% ± (144

From 2002 to 2004, there has been no change in social skills among 10th grade students in our school



For More Information

Parents, schools, kids, and communities can work together to keep youth safe. To see how State and local partners are addressing these issues, see listings on the AskHYS homepage. For free guides on preventing alcohol and other drug use, call Washington State Alcohol/Drug Information Clearinghouse: 1-800-662-9111.

 $^{^{\}star}$ indicates a significant change (Wald X^2 , p<.05)

^{**} Prevalence is displayed as the estimated percentage ± 95% confidence interval, with the number of respondents to this question in parentheses.

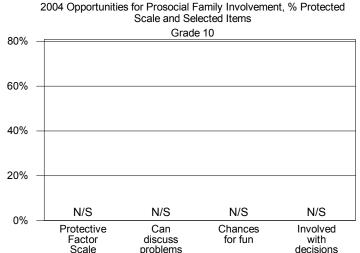
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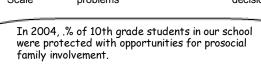
Family Protective Factors for Meadowdale High School (Edmonds School District)

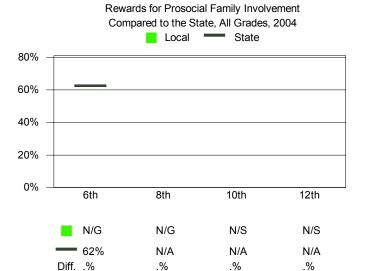
Year: 2004 Grade: 10 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

Highlights

- Children who are attached to positive families are less likely to develop problems in adolescence.
- When parents set clear standards for children's behavior, when they are widely and consistently supported, and when the consequences for not following the standards are consistent, young people are more likely to follow the standards.







Family Protective Factor Trends Grade 10 Rewards for prosocial family involvement Opportunities for Prosocial Family Involvement 80% 40% 20%

Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	20
Rewards for prosocial family involvement	59% ± 7% (172)	N/S	55% ± 8% (148)	60% ± 8% (144)	
Opportunities for Prosocial Family Involvement	57% ± 7% (174)	N/S	56% ± 8% (149)	58% ± 8% (145)	7

From 2002 to 2004, change in family opportunities for prosocial involvement could not be assessed.



2002

Parents and caregivers are the #1 influence on a child's decisions about alcohol and other drugs. You have the power to help your child make healthy choices.

Talking with your child about his or her activities opens up an opportunity for you to share your interests and values. Young people are much less likely to have mental health and substance abuse problems when they have positive activities to do and when caring adults are involved in their lives.

For More Information, visit the Start Talking Now website at www.StartTalkingNow.org .

 $^{^{\}star}$ indicates a significant change (Wald $X^2,\,p{<}.05)$

^{**} Prevalence is displayed as the estimated percentage ± 95% confidence interval, with the number of respondents to this question in parentheses.

Missing Codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students or schools; N/P = location did not participate in the survey this year; N/G = grade not available; N/S = question was not surveyed this year; N/A = question was not asked of this grade; NB/G = this gender was not at this location

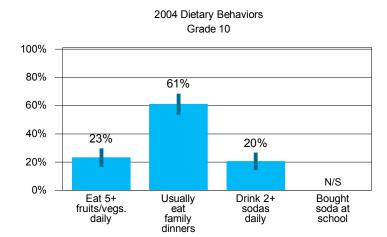
Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheets
Weight and Obesity for Meadowdale High School (Edmonds School District)
The Weight and Obesity report is unavailable at the school level.

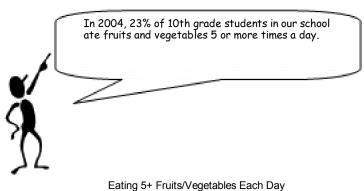
Dietary Behaviors for Meadowdale High School (Edmonds School District)

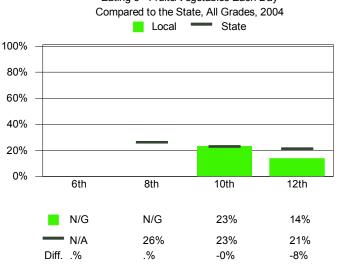
Year: 2004 Grade: 10 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

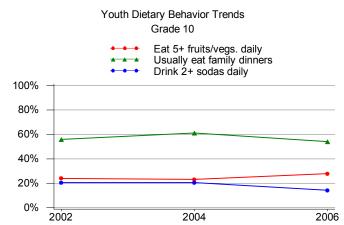
Highlights

- A nutritious diet can reduce major risk factors for chronic disease such as obesity, high blood pressure, and high blood cholesterol.
- Poor nutrition has the potential to affect the growth, development, and health status of children and adolescents.









Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Eat 5+ fruits/	24% ± 7%	23% ± 7%	28% ± 8%	14% ± 6%	N/S
vegs. daily	(158)	(164)	(136)	(153) *	
Usually eat family dinners	56% ± 8%	61% ± 7%	54% ± 8%	63% ± 8%	62% ± 8
	(161)	(167)	(146)	(158)	(146)
Drink 2+	21% ± 6%	20% ± 6%	14% ± 6%	10% ± 5%	11% ± 5
sodas daily	(156)	(166)	(147)	(158)	(147)

From 2002 to 2004, there has been no change in usually eating dinner with families among 10th grade students in our school



Individual food choices are made within the context of the family and the community. In order to be able to choose a nutritious diet, an affordable supply of health-promoting foods must be available.

For More Information and resources visit the Washington State Nutrition and Physical Activity Website at: www.doh.wa.gov/cfh/nutritionpa

 $^{^{\}star}$ indicates a significant change (Wald $X^2,\,p{<}.05)$

^{**} Prevalence is displayed as the estimated percentage ± 95% confidence interval, with the number of respondents to this question in parentheses.

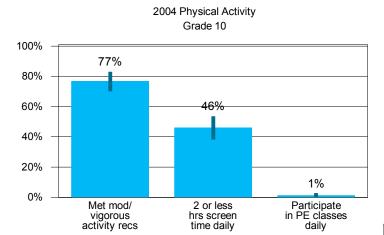
Missing Codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students or schools; N/P = location did not participate in the survey this year; N/G = grade not available; N/S = question was not surveyed this year; N/A = question was not asked of this grade; NB/G = this gender was not at this location Report generated at www.AskHYS.net

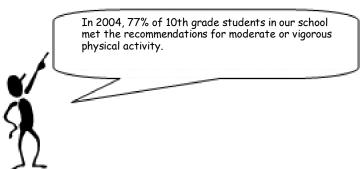
Physical Activity for Meadowdale High School (Edmonds School District)

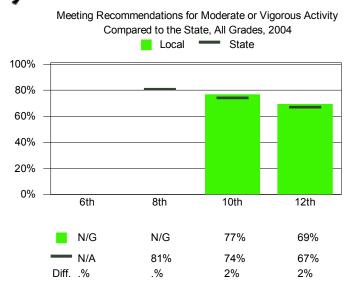
Year: 2004 Grade: 10 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

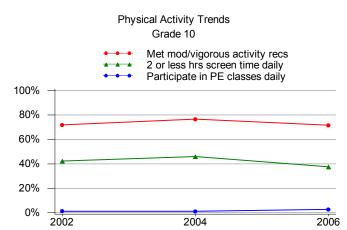
Highlights

- Regular physical activity reduces rates of obesity and serious diseases, helps people maintain a healthy body weight and improves quality of life.
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends 60 minutes of physical activity on five or more days a week.
- One challenge to being more physically active is the amount of recreational screen time spent on sedentary activities such as watching TV, playing video games or using a computer for fun.









Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	201
Met mod/vigorous activity recs	72% ± 7% (160)	77% ± 6% (167)	72% ± 7% (148)	65% ± 8% (158)	N/S
2 or less hrs screen time daily	42% ± 8% (161)	46% ± 8% (163)	38% ± 8% (146)	44% ± 8% (158)	42% ± (146
Participate in PE classes daily	1% ± 1% (161)	1% ± 1% (165)	3% ± 3% (148)	1% ± 2% (158)	2% ± (148

From 2002 to 2004, there has been no change in 2 hours or less of daily screen time among 10th grade students in our school



Many social and environmental factors influence the decision to be active. Successful strategies to promote physical activity include educating individuals and developing policies to create environments that support being physically active.

For More Information and resources visit the Washington State Nutrition and Physical Activity Website at: www.doh.wa.gov/cfh/nutritionpa

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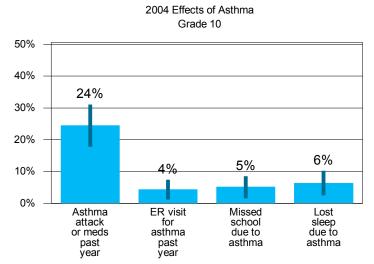
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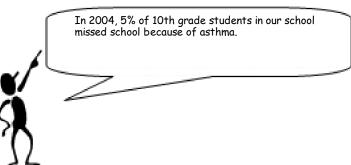
Asthma for Meadowdale High School (Edmonds School District)

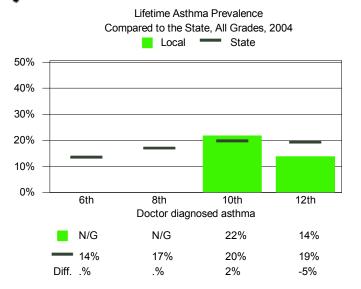
Year: 2004 Grade: 10 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

Highlights

- In Washington State, about one in five youth have been diagnosed with asthma.
- Among youth with asthma, about one in five had at least one visit to an emergency department for asthma attack during 2006.
- Youth who smoke are more likely to have asthma.







Youth Asthma Trends Grade 10 Doctor diagnosed asthma Asthma attack or meds past year 50% 40% 30% 20% 2002 2004 2006

Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	201
Doctor diagnosed asthma	23% ± 7% (160)	22% ± 6% (165)	25% ± 7% (146)	18% ± 6% (157)	18% ± (14
Asthma attack or meds past year	24% ± 7% (160)	24% ± 7% (164)	16% ± 6% (146)	N/S	N/S

All youth with asthma should have a written asthma action plan to follow in the event of an attack.



Asthma is a lung disease that causes trouble with breathing, usually in episodes called attacks. An attack can be triggered by exercise, exposure to smoke, mold, allergens like pet dander, and air pollution such as diesel exhaust. Asthma can be controlled by avoidance of asthma triggers, regular health care visits, compliance with medication schedules, and maintaining appropriate weight.

For More Information visit the Asthma Program's website at: http://www.doh.wa.gov/cfh/asthma

Washington Asthma Initiative's website at: http://www.alaw.org/asthma/washington_asthma_initiative/

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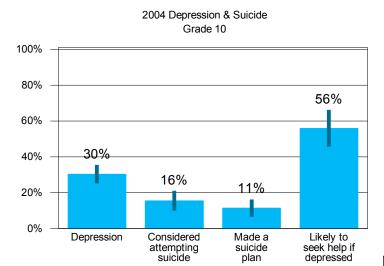
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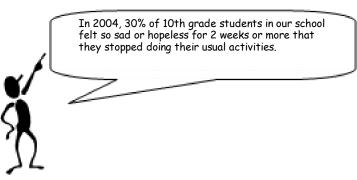
Depression & Suicide for Meadowdale High School (Edmonds School District)

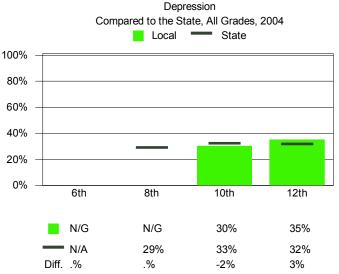
Year: 2004 Grade: 10 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

Highlights

- Suicide is the second leading cause of death for Washington teens 15-19 years old.
- Most youth suicides occur at home.







	Depress	sion & Suicide Trends Grade 10	
	*	Depression Considered attempting suicide Likely to seek help if depressed	
100%			
80%			
60%			
40%			
20%		<u>*</u>	
0%		2004	2006

Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	201
Depression	30% ± 5% (333)	30% ± 5% (313)	32% ± 5% (302)	28% ± 5% (303)	31% ± (293
Considered attempting suicide	23% ± 7% (160)	16% ± 6% (167)	17% ± 6% (149)	16% ± 4% (301)	16% ±
Likely to seek help if depressed	62% ± 10% (95)	56% ± 10% (93)	55% ± 10% (95)	57% ± 10% (89)	51% ± (81

From 2002 to 2004, there has been no change in depression among 10th grade students in our school



Depression is a feeling of sadness, helplessness and hopelessness that lingers over time. Untreated it can lead to alcohol abuse and even suicide. For more information and resources, visit the Washington State Youth Suicide Prevention Program Website at:

http://www.yspp.org

National Suicide Prevention Hotline

- phone number 1-800-273 TALK(8255)
- website: http://www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org

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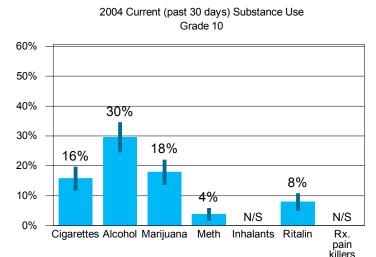
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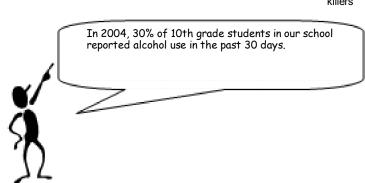
Current Substance Use for Meadowdale High School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2004 Grade: 10 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

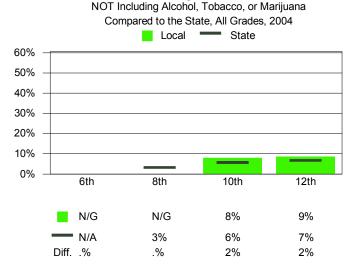
Highlights

- Parents are the primary influence on their children's decision to use alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.
- Brain development continues into the early twenties. The growing brain is more vulnerable to long-term impact from alcohol and other drugs.





Use of Illegal Substances



Current Substance Use Trends Grade 10							
	* * *	Cigarettes Alcohol Marijuana Methamphetamines					
60% —							
50%							
40%							
30%		A					
20%							
10%		•	•				
0%							
2002		2004	2006				

Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	20:
Cigarettes	15% ± 4% (334)	16% ± 4% (318)	14% ± 4% (306)	11% ± 4% (309)	11% : (30
Alcohol	35% ± 5% (334)	30% ± 5% (318)	31% ± 5% (306)	26% ± 5% (308)	25% : (30
Marijuana	19% ± 4% (335)	18% ± 4% (319)	17% ± 4% (307)	13% ± 4% (308)	20% :
Methamphetamines	3% ± 2% (335)	4% ± 2% (319)	2% ± 2% (306)	3% ± 3% (150)	N/

From 2002 to 2004, there has been no change in marijuana use among 10th grade students in our school



Parents, schools, kids, and communities can work together to keep youth safe. To see how State and local partners are addressing these issues, see listings on the AskHYS homepage. For free guides on preventing alcohol and other drug use, call Washington State Alcohol/Drug Information Clearinghouse: 1-800-662-9111.

If you or someone you know needs help with drug abuse, contact the Washington State Alcohol/Drug Helpline at 1-800-562-1240, or online at http://www.adhl.org/

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